

in the capital, according to Amnesty, and more than 100 people were found dead, lying along a rural road south of Bujumbura.

The situation in Burundi has so deteriorated that families of American and European diplomats are being urged to leave. After initially resisting such guidance, the dependents of the United States Ambassador to Burundi, Robert Krueger, also left this week.

The Prime Minister of Burundi, Antoine Nduwayo, has issued a plan of action designed to strengthen law and order in Burundi, and the majority leader of the Burundian Parliament, Bubugive, is traveling throughout Africa to coordinate regional efforts to help Burundi. We should be prepared to offer any support we can for these diplomatic initiatives.

Mr. President, the U.N. Special Representative, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, has told the Associated Press that "this country * * * is headed toward collision with disaster." And, in reaction to the violent sweeps of Hutu neighborhoods by Tutsi gangs last weekend, Burundi's President, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, predicted, "I really see a genocide, because those things were well prepared and carried out fairly systematically."

Genocide is a loaded word, and I use it very carefully and sparingly. Given the past events, Burundi's current crisis could explode into a second genocide in Africa within a year.

President Clinton has taken a personal interest in Burundi, broadcasting a plea over Voice of America to the people of Burundi to "say no to violence and extremism." National Security Adviser Tony Lake and Secretary of State Christopher have called for diplomatic intervention. Our Ambassador to Burundi has done a stellar job at communicating the dangers and involving himself where appropriate. I admire and thank him for his commitment.

As events were worsening this week, U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali proposed that a U.N. peacekeeping force be earmarked for intervention so that if there is a need, troops can be promptly deployed.

Last week, the U.N. Security Council also issued a warning that those responsible for ethnic violence in Burundi could eventually be tried in international courts for crimes against humanity. I was encouraged by this since I, along with the Senator from Kansas, Senator KASSEBAUM, chair of the Africa subcommittee, and 10 of our colleagues sent a letter to our Ambassador to the United Nations, Ambassador Madeleine Albright, urging her to support the request made by the Government of Burundi to the U.N. Security Council to establish a judicial commission of experts. This commission would be essential to investigating those who have committed past human rights violations, and could serve as a deterrent for others. If extremists who perpetuate ethnic violence in Burundi

go unpunished, further violence would only be encouraged.

Wednesday marks the anniversary of the beginning of the genocide in Rwanda. The Subcommittees on African Affairs of both the House and the Senate will hold a joint hearing on Central Africa. I urge my colleagues to pay attention to this hearing because we will hear testimony on the aftermath of last year's violence, and examine options to avert another catastrophe this year. I also expect we will discuss how American initiatives, such as the African Conflict Resolution Act, introduced by the distinguished Senator from Illinois and past chair of the subcommittee, Senator SIMON, can help avoid future tragedies.

Our national attention is properly turned to rescissions, constitutional amendments, and other pressing domestic matters now. But we would be remiss to ignore disaster elsewhere because it will come back to haunt us. We may be called upon to contribute money and supplies for humanitarian relief; or support U.N. troops deployed to quell the rampant, sickening violence; or deal with destabilization in Africa because of a massive refugee spillover; or we may face other unforeseen long-term consequences, such as threats to our health, environment, food supplies, and who knows what, if we completely ignore Central Africa.

I urge my colleagues to join us in confronting the complicated problems in Central Africa, and to consider the price we may pay—not to mention the humanitarian disaster that may result—if we pretend Africa does not exist.●

TRIBUTE TO PAUL SAUCEDO

● Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize one of Nevada's outstanding citizens, who, through a courageous act has given another person a chance to live. It is my privilege today to honor a man from Carson City, Paul Saucedo.

In 1989, Paul was diagnosed with Hepatitis C he believes was contracted from a blood transfusion. His condition began to deteriorate and soon, the disease had scarred his liver so badly he began to suffer from increased pain and mental confusion. In 1994, Paul was hospitalized a half-a-dozen times. Paul soon had to retire as an engineer at the Nevada Department of Transportation, because he was too tired during his illness to do much of anything. Last summer, he was given a 30 percent chance of survival. A liver transplant was needed to save Paul's life.

In August of last year, California Pacific Medical Center in San Francisco contacted Paul and informed him a liver was available. When both Paul and his wife learned of a baby girl in the hospital that also needed a liver, Paul decided to give it to the little girl. Even though doctors gave him little chance of surviving another year,

Paul never expressed regret about passing the first donated liver to the little girl.

Another liver was finally available in early February and Paul underwent a successful 15 hour transplant surgery. Paul, is now at his home in Carson City doing well. Through his story, Paul has sparked interest in the donor program and blood drives in northern Nevada.

Paul could have chosen to take the first donated liver to save his own life. Instead, he chose to put a little girl's life ahead of his own. Paul's altruism serves as an inspiration to all of us. I wish him well in the future and commend him for his heroic act.●

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to public law 83-29, as amended by public law 98-459 and 102-375, reappoints Robert L. Goldman, of Oklahoma, to the Federal Council on the Aging.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 94-304, as amended by Public Law 99-7, appoints the following Senators to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM].

COMMENDING THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALLEN UNIVERSITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to the consideration of Senate Resolution 99, relative to the Allen University in Columbia, SC; that it be agreed to; and that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit today a resolution commending Allen University in Columbia, SC, which is in the midst of a year-long celebration of its 125th anniversary.

In 1870, Bishop John Mifflin Brown and the people of the Columbia Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church established a school for the education of newly-freed slaves in Cokesbury, SC, naming the school for the predecessor to Bishop Brown, Bishop Daniel Alexander Payne. The school was later relocated to Columbia, SC and in 1880, it was renamed for Bishop Richard Allen, the founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.